

Agenda Item No. 8—H.R. 519—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the San Gabriel River Watershed, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item No. 9—H.R. 733—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City, Oregon, and to administer the site as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item No. 10—H.R. 788—To revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona.

Agenda Item No. 11—S. 203—A bill to open certain withdrawn land in Big Horn County, Wyoming, to locatable mineral development for bentonite mining.

Agenda Item No. 12—S. 246—A bill to provide that certain Bureau of Land Management land shall be held in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in the State of New Mexico.

In addition, the Committee may turn to any other measures that are ready for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 21, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. to hold a Business Meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet in Executive Session during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 21, 2003.

The following agenda will be considered: S. 1053, Genetics Non-Discrimination Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 21, 2003 at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on "Executive Nominations" on Wednesday, May 21, 2003 at 10 a.m. in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, room 226.

Panel I: Senators.

Panel II: R. Hewitt Pate to be Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Economic Committee be authorized to conduct a hearing in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, Wednesday, May 21, 2003, from 9:30 a.m. at 1 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 21, 2003, at 9 a.m., for a hearing entitled "SARS: How Effective Is The State And Local Response?"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. INHOFE. I ask unanimous consent John Swisher, a military fellow, be granted access to the floor during debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DAYTON. I ask unanimous consent that the military fellow in my office, Gregg Blanchard, be granted the privilege of the floor until the conclusion of the debate on S. 1050.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

On Monday, May 19, 2003, the Senate passed S. Res. 100, the text of which is as follows:

S. RES. 100

Whereas on June 16, 1903, then 39 year-old Henry Ford and 11 associates, armed with little cash, some tools, a few blueprints, and unbounded faith, launched the Ford Motor Company by submitting incorporation papers in Lansing, Michigan;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company began operations in a leased, small converted wagon factory on a spur of the Michigan Central Railroad in Detroit;

Whereas the first commercial automobile emerged from the Ford Motor Company in 1903 and was the original 8-horsepower, 2-cylinder Model A vehicle with a 2-speed transmission, 28-inch wheels with wooden spokes, and 3-inch tires;

Whereas between 1903 and 1908, Henry Ford and his engineers developed numerous models named after the letters of the alphabet, with some of the models being only experimental and not available to the public;

Whereas on October 1, 1908, the Ford Motor Company introduced its "universal car", the Model T (sometimes affectionately called the "Tin Lizzie"), which could be reconfigured by buyers to move cattle, haul freight, herd horses, and even mow lawns, and Ford produced 10,660 Model T vehicles its first model year, an industry record;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company inaugurated the first automotive integrated moving assembly line in 1913, changing the old manner of building 1 car at a time through moving the work to the worker by having parts, components, and assemblers stationed at dif-

ferent intervals, and beginning a new era of industrial progress and growth;

Whereas Henry Ford surprised the world in 1914 by setting Ford's minimum wage at \$5.00 for an 8-hour day, which replaced the prior \$2.34 wage for a 9-hour day and was a truly great social revolution for its time;

Whereas also in 1914, Henry Ford, with an eye to simplicity, efficiency, and affordability, ordered that the Model T use black paint exclusively because it dried faster than other colors, allowing cars to be built daily at a lower cost, and Ford said the vehicle will be offered in "any color so long as it is black";

Whereas Ford's self-contained Rouge manufacturing complex on the Rouge River encompassed diverse industries, including suppliers, that allowed for the complete production of vehicles from raw materials processing to final assembly, was an icon of the 20th century, and, with its current revitalization and redevelopment, will remain an icon in the 21st century;

Whereas in 1925, the company built the first of 199 Ford Tri-Motor airplanes, nicknamed the "Tin Goose" and the "Model T of the Air";

Whereas consumer demand for more luxury and power pushed aside the current model, and, on March 9, 1932, a Ford vehicle with the pioneering Ford V-8 engine block cast in 1 piece rolled off the production line;

Whereas while Ford offered only 2 automotive brands (Ford and Lincoln) through 1937, due to increased competition, in 1938 Ford introduced the first Mercury, a car with a distinctive streamlined body style, a V-8 engine with more horsepower than a Ford, and hydraulic brakes, thus filling the void between the low-priced Ford and the high-priced Lincoln;

Whereas the United Automobile Workers (UAW), one of the largest labor unions in the Nation, was formed in 1935 and, after a rather tumultuous beginning, won acceptance by the auto industry, becoming a potent and forceful leader for auto workers with Ford, which built a strong relationship with the union through its policies and programs;

Whereas, by Government decree, all civilian auto production in the United States ceased on February 10, 1942, and Ford, under the control of the War Production Board, produced an extensive array of tanks, B-24 aircraft, armored cars, amphibious craft, gliders, and other materials for the World War II war effort;

Whereas Ford dealers rallied to aid the Ford Motor Company in its postwar comeback, proving their merit as the public's main point of contact with the Company;

Whereas on September 21, 1945, Henry Ford II assumed the presidency of Ford, and on April 7, 1947, Ford's founder, Henry Ford passed away;

Whereas a revitalized Ford met the postwar economic boom with Ford's famed F-Series trucks making their debut in 1948 for commercial and personal use, and the debut of the 1949 Ford sedan, with the first change in a chassis since 1932 and the first integration of body and fenders which would set the standard for auto design in the future;

Whereas these new models were followed by such well-known vehicles as the Mercury Turnpike Cruiser, the retractable hardtop convertible Ford Skyliner, the high performing Ford Thunderbird (introduced in 1955), the Ford Galaxie (introduced in 1959), and the biggest success story of the 1960s, the Ford Mustang, which has been a part of the American scene for almost 40 years;

Whereas in 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower christened the new Ford Research and Engineering Center, which was a milestone in the company's dedication to automotive science and which houses some of the

most modern facilities for automotive research;

Whereas Ford's innovation continued through the 1980s with the introduction of the Ford Taurus, which was named the 1986 Motor Trend Car of the Year and which resulted in a new commitment to quality at Ford and in future aerodynamic design trends in the industry;

Whereas Ford's innovation continued through the 1990s with the debut in 1993 of the Ford Mondeo, European Car of the Year, the redesigned 1994 Ford Mustang, and the introduction in 1990 of the Ford Explorer, which defined the sport utility vehicle (SUV) segment and remains the best selling SUV in the world;

Whereas as the 21st century begins, Ford continues its marvelous record for fine products with the best-selling car in the world, the Ford Focus, and the best-selling truck in the world, the Ford F-Series;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company is the world's second largest automaker and includes Ford, Lincoln, Mercury, Aston Martin, Jaguar, Land Rover, Volvo, and Mazda automotive brands, as well as diversified subsidiaries in finance and other domestic and international business areas; and

Whereas on October 30, 2001, William Clay Ford, Jr., the great-grandson of Henry Ford, became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ford Motor Company, and as such is concentrating on the fundamentals that have powered the company to greatness over the last century and made it a world-class auto and truck manufacturer, and that will continue to carry the company through the 21st century with even better products and innovations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the 100th anniversary year of the founding of the Ford Motor Company, which has been a significant part of the social, economic, and cultural heritage of the United States and many other nations, and a revolutionary industrial and global institution; and

(B) the truly wondrous achievements of the Ford Motor Company, as its employees, retirees, suppliers, dealers, its many customers, automotive enthusiasts, and friends worldwide commemorate and celebrate its 100th anniversary milestone on June 16, 2003;

(2) congratulates the Ford Motor Company for its achievements; and

(3) expects that the Ford Motor Company will continue to have an even greater impact in the 21st century and beyond by providing innovative products that are affordable and environmentally sustainable, and that will enhance personal mobility for generations to come.

OMBUDSMAN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. BROWNBAC. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 103, S. 515, reported out of the Environment and Public Works Committee earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 515) to provide additional authority to the Office of Ombudsman of the Environmental Protection Agency.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BROWNBAC. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to recon-

sider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 515) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 515

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ombudsman Reauthorization Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN.

Section 2008 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6917) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2008. OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) AGENCY.—The term 'Agency' means the Environmental Protection Agency.

"(2) DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN.—The term 'Deputy Ombudsman' means any individual appointed by the Ombudsman under subsection (e)(1)(A)(i).

"(3) OFFICE.—The term 'Office' means the Office of the Ombudsman established by subsection (b)(1).

"(4) OMBUDSMAN.—The term 'Ombudsman' means the director of the Office.

"(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Agency an office to be known as the 'Office of the Ombudsman'.

"(2) OVERSIGHT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall be an independent office within the Agency.

"(B) STRUCTURE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the structure of the Office shall conform to relevant professional guidelines, standards, and practices.

"(3) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

"(A) OMBUDSMAN.—The Office shall be headed by an Ombudsman, who shall—

"(i) be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

"(ii) report directly to the Administrator.

"(B) QUALIFICATIONS FOR AND RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT.—A person appointed as Ombudsman—

"(i) shall have experience as an ombudsman in a Federal, State, or local government entity; and

"(ii) shall not have been an employee of the Agency at any time during the 1-year period before the date of appointment.

"(C) TERM.—The Ombudsman—

"(i) shall serve for a term of 5 years; and

"(ii) may be reappointed for not more than 1 additional term.

"(D) REMOVAL.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The President may remove or suspend the Ombudsman from office only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

"(ii) COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS.—If the President removes or suspends the Ombudsman, the President shall communicate the reasons for the removal or suspension to Congress.

"(c) DUTIES.—The Ombudsman shall—

"(1) receive, and render assistance concerning, any complaint, grievance, or request for information submitted by any person relating to any program or requirement under—

"(A) this Act;

"(B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

"(C) any other program administered by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response of the Agency; and

"(2) conduct investigations, make findings of fact, and make nonbinding recommenda-

tions to the Administrator concerning the programs and requirements described in paragraph (1).

"(d) POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Ombudsman—

"(1) may investigate any action of the Agency without regard to the finality of the action;

"(2) may select appropriate matters for action by the Office;

"(3) may—

"(A) prescribe the methods by which complaints shall be made to, and received and addressed by, the Office;

"(B) determine the scope and manner of investigations made by the Office; and

"(C) determine the form, frequency, and distribution of conclusions and recommendations of the Office;

"(4) may request the Administrator to provide the Ombudsman notification, within a specified period of time, of any action taken on a recommendation of the Ombudsman;

"(5) may request, and shall be granted by any Federal agency or department, assistance and information that the Ombudsman determines to be necessary to carry out this section;

"(6) may examine any record of, and enter and inspect without notice any property under the administrative jurisdiction of—

"(A) the Agency; or

"(B) any other Federal agency or department involved in a matter under the administrative jurisdiction of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response of the Agency;

"(7) may—

"(A) issue a subpoena to compel any person to appear to give sworn testimony concerning, or to produce documentary or other evidence determined by the Ombudsman to be reasonable in scope and relevant to, an investigation by the Office; and

"(B) seek enforcement of a subpoena issued under subparagraph (A) in a court of competent jurisdiction;

"(8) may carry out and participate in, and cooperate with any person or agency involved in, any conference, inquiry on the record, public hearing on the record, meeting, or study that, as determined by the Ombudsman—

"(A) is material to an investigation conducted by the Ombudsman; or

"(B) may lead to an improvement in the performance of the functions of the Agency;

"(9) may administer oaths and hold hearings in connection with any matter under investigation by the Office;

"(10) may engage in alternative dispute resolution, mediation, or any other informal process that the Ombudsman determines to be appropriate to carry out this section;

"(11) may communicate with any person, including Members of Congress, the press, and any person that submits a complaint, grievance, or request for information under subsection (c)(1); and

"(12) shall administer a budget for the Office.

"(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Ombudsman shall—

"(A)(i) appoint a Deputy Ombudsman for each region of the Agency; and

"(ii) hire such other assistants and employees as the Ombudsman determines to be necessary to carry out this section; and

"(B) supervise, evaluate, and carry out personnel actions (including hiring and dismissal) with respect to any employee of the Office.

"(2) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Ombudsman may delegate to other employees of the Office any responsibility of the Ombudsman under this section except—

"(A) the power to delegate responsibility;

"(B) the power to issue subpoenas; and